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SOME RECENTLY DESCRIBED NORTH AMERICAN POLYTRICHA.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

In Limpricht's *Laubmoose*, Band II, p. 853, the author has this note:

"P. 618: No. 618. *Polytrichum Ohioense* Ren. et Card. in *Rev. Bryol.* 1885, p. 11 and 12, and in *Coult. Bot. Gaz.* XIII. p. 199, t. 17 (1888) has the priority over *Polytrichum decipiens*!"

P. decipiens is described by Limpricht in 68. *Jahresb. d. Schles. Ges. f. vaterl. Cultur* 1890, II. p. 93; also in *Laubmoose* II, 1894, p. 618. In 1895, in August or September, appeared the note on p. 853 of *Laubmoose*, above cited. This shows that at the time of that writing Limpricht considered his *P. decipiens* identical with *P. Ohioense*, reducing his name to a synonym of the latter. Then in 1900, in *Bot. Centralbl.* XXI. Jahrg., No. 50, Prof. Harald Lindberg showed that the two plants are really separate. This view of the situation is honored by Limpricht in *Laubmoose*, Bd. III, (1903) p. 800, where he again separates his *P. decipiens* from *P. Ohioense*. While *P. Ohioense* appears to be exclusively North American, *P. decipiens* is found both in Europe and this country. Prof. Lindberg cites the following localities for *P. Ohioense*: Wisconsin, Milwaukee, leg. Lapham (Ex. Herb. Cardot). Lake Michigan, leg. Lapham (Ex. Herb. Cardot).

Illinois, Chicago, 1888, J. Röhl (No. 1811). Edgewater near Chicago, 20. 9, 1888, J. Röhl (No. 1815).

New Jersey, Hoboken, 8, 1898, P. T. Cleve.

Massachusetts, Milton, Blue Hill, 2, 6, 1898, 28, 8. 1898, 26. 12. 1898. G. G. Kennedy.

District of Columbia, Rock Creek, 10. 6. 1894, J. M. Holzinger.

Renaud and Cardot in their check list of *Musci Americae Septentrionalis*, p. 41, give the range of *P. Ohioense* as: Canada, Northern, Eastern and Central States, questionably British Columbia.

The range of *P. decipiens* in North America is given by Lindberg as follows: "Prince Edwards Island (as *P. Ohioense* Ren. et Card. in *Can. Musci*, No. 221). To this species belongs also No. 323 in Sullivan et Lesquereux, *Musci Bor. Americani*, named *P. formosum* Hedw. Mr. Cardot refers this form in *Botanical Gazette*, Aug. 1888, to *P. Ohioense*. The specimens in *Musci. Bor. Am.* are without locality." To this may be added a station in Minnesota, Miss Sarah O'Meara collecting near St. Charles, Winona Co., a plant the writer has referred to *P. decipiens*.

The differences between these two species as pointed out by Lindberg in *Bot. Centralbl.* XXI. Jahrg., No. 50, are as follows:

"*P. OHIOENSE* Ren. et Card.

"The lamellæ of the leaves when seen from the side have a plane margin not crenulate, strongly thickened, more or less distinctly papillose with marginal cells much smaller than the others: the marginal cells in cross-section always concave, very much alike, strongly thickened especially on the outer wall. On the back of the leaf the cells are for the most part arranged lengthwise (i. e. in longitudinal rows), the cells of the sheath of the leaves shorter and broader."

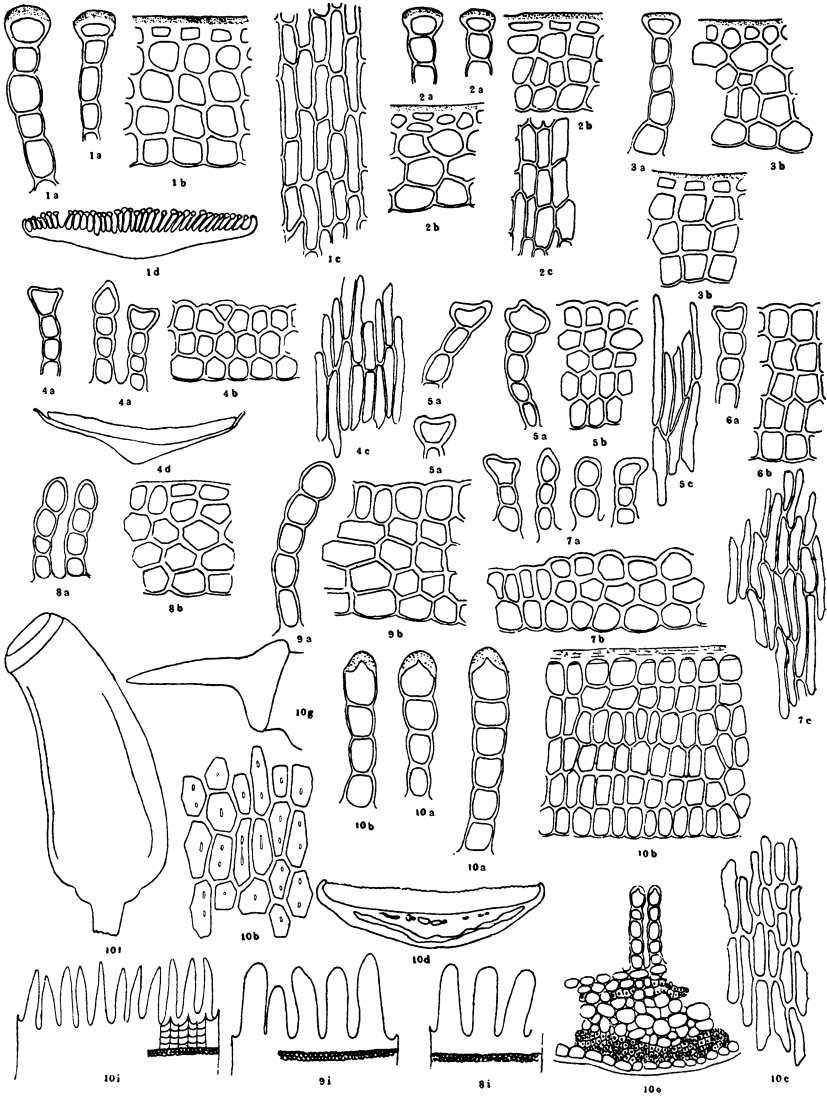


PLATE III. Polytricha.

“ *P. DECIPIENS* Limpr.

“ The lamellæ of the leaves when seen from the side have a crenulate margin, not or only slightly thickened, and not papillose, and all the cells are nearly equally large; the marginal cells of the lamellæ in cross section are usually unlike each other, but for the most part slightly emarginate. On the back of the leaf the cells are for the most part transversely arranged. The cells of the sheath of the leaves are longer and narrower.”

In the same paper Prof. Lindberg describes

“ *POLYTRICHUM ANGUSTIDENS* n. sp.

“ Plant 4 cm. high, brown green, stout, simple or usually branched, densely leafed, not radiculose. Leaves when dry twisted, recurved or erect-open, when moist lower leaves erect-open, upper leaves recurved slightly; the lamina 10 mm. long, at the base about .7 mm. wide, gradually narrowed into a short brown sharp and denticulate point; leaf base sheathing, 1.8 mm. wide, somewhat shining when dry. Leaves in cross-section obtusely keeled, the costa on the back somewhat prominent, occupying nearly the entire lamina, with a thick dorsal bundle of stereid cells across the leaf, the ventral bundle less developed and interrupted, the dorsal cells rather large with their outer walls thickened. Lamellæ about 46, .07 to .1 mm. high, closely crowded, erect, built up of one layer of cells (4-6 deep), greatly thickened on the margin, which is plane, not crenulate, but lengthwise striolate, the marginal cells in cross section not or little larger than the rest, otherwise similar to them; convex above, papillose, the greatly thickened walls crescent-shaped. Seta straight, stiff, 56 mm. thick, purple, about 50 mm. long. Capsule oblique, microstome much larger at base, 5.7 mm. long, at base 2.3 mm. in diameter, at the mouth only 1.5 mm., sharply quadrangular, with a very distinct hypophysis having stomata, with cells of exothecium hexagonal and grooved. Operculum conic, 2.2 mm. long, obliquely long-rostrate. Basilar membrane of peristome .1 mm. high, teeth 64, narrow, sharp pointed, pale, papillose, .2 mm. high and about .035 mm. wide. Spores green, very smooth, pellucid, 8.8-11 μ in diameter.

“ This is a very fine new species very well marked by the characters above set forth.”

Type station near Hope, Kootanai Co., Idaho, collected by Dr. J. H. Sandberg in August, 1892. (No. 1121, in Contributions U. S. National Herb., Vol. III, No. 4, p. 272, as *P. attenuatum* Menz.) Type in the Nat. Herb., Washington, D. C., as No. 1121 of Dr. Sandberg's collection. A duplicate of this plant has been sent by the writer to Dr. V. F. Brotherus as *P. formosum* Hedw. (old No. 137, new No. 1121). And this is the plant described above.

It seems best to publish with this note Prof. Lindberg's plate elucidating the differences between the several species of *Polytrichum* referred to.

Fig. 1. *Polytrichum Ohioense* R. & C., Lake Michigan, leg. Lapham (Herb. Cardot).

Fig. 2. *P. Ohioense* R. & C., New Jersey, Hoboken, leg. P. T. Cleve.

Fig. 3. *P. Ohioense* R. & C., Dist. of Columbia, Rock Creek, leg. J. M. Holzinger.

Fig. 4. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Bohemia, Böhmerwald, leg. E. Bauer

Fig. 5. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Sull. & Lesq., Musci Bor. Amer. No. 323 (as *P. formosum*).

Fig. 6. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Finlandia, Isthmus Kerelicus, par Metsapirtti, leg. Harald Lindberg.

Fig. 7. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Finlandia, Isthmus Kerelicus, par Sakkola, leg. Harald Lindberg.

Fig. 8. *P. attenuatum* Menz., Finlandia, par Lojo, leg. Harald Lindberg.

Fig. 9. *P. gracile* Dicks., Finlandia, Helsingfors, leg. S. O. Lindberg.

Fig. 10. *P. angustidens* Lindb. fil n. sp. leg. J. H. Sandberg (U. S. Nat. Herb).

a. lamella in cross-section $\times 230$. b. lamella, side view $\times 280$. c. cells from the middle part of the sheathing leafbase $\times 130$. d. cross-section of leaf $\times 40$. e. cross-section of leaf $\times 130$. f. capsule $\times 7$. g. operculum $\times 9$. h. cells of exothecium $\times 180$. i. part of peristome $\times 40$.

Winona, Minn.

NOTES ON A COLONY OF HEPATICS FOUND ASSOCIATED ON A DEAD FUNGUS.

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

(The fungus was exhibited, with original drawings to illustrate, at meeting of the Sullivant Moss Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, 1904.)

The fungus *Fomes fomentarius* blackened and sodden, was found while collecting in the Adirondacks on the Adirondack League Club Tract, attached to a decayed log, once a yellow birch, lying in a bog; it caught and held the moisture and the hepatics and mosses found growing upon it testified to its desirability as a residence, from their standpoint, quite as they would have done had it been their usual habitat. It was an interesting task to examine it carefully, mounting specimens and determining the ten species found growing upon it, the majority of them moisture loving.

There were a few plants of *Scapania curta* (Mart.) Dumort., a quite rare species, the finding of which is always a delight. Of the three *Cephalozias*: *C. curvifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort. is easily recognizable with a hand-lens, tiny as it is, the clearest three-angled perianths, and the saccate leaves, with claw-like lobes, are quite unlike anything else: *C. lunulifolia* Dumort. equals *C. media* Lindb., while resembling *C. connivens* (Dicks.) Lindb., has smaller leaf cells and the perianth mouth is short ciliate, that of *C. connivens*, long ciliate: *C. serriflora* Lindb., has usually been known in this country under the names *C. catenulata* Spruce and *C. Virginiana* Spruce. *C. Virginiana* is now regarded by Dr. Evans as being "scarcely distinct" from *C. catenulata*. In his "Notes on New England Hepaticæ" Rhodora, Vol. 6. 1904. p. 173, Dr. Evans makes clear several facts regarding this species that Lindberg called *C. serriflora*, and he, like Dr. Evans, follows Jack and